DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 312 179 SO 020 266

TITLE English Language and Citizenship Preparation: Curriculum Guide. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

INSTITUTION New York State Education Dept., Albany. Bureau of Curriculum Development.; New York State Education Dept., Albany. Div. of Adult and Continuing Education Programs.

PUB DATE 86

NOTE 56p.

PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Adult Education; *Citizenship; *Citizenship Education; *Civics; *English (Second Language); *Immigrants; Secondary Education; Second Language Programs; State Curriculum Guides; Tests; United States Government (Course); United States History

ABSTRACT

Under the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, eligible legalized aliens must meet certain requirements in order to change from temporary to permanent resident status. This curriculum guide was developed by the New York State Education Department in response to this law. One of the requirements is either to demonstrate an understanding of the English language and knowledge of U.S. history and government or to be in satisfactory pursuit of such understanding. The two ways of demonstrating this understanding include passing an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Interview Examination or the English and Citizenship Examination. One way of being considered in satisfactory pursuit is to complete 40 hours of a minimum 60-hour course of study in English language/citizenship and receive a "Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit." The purpose of this curriculum is to provide agencies with an approved guideline for English language and citizenship education courses which either prepare legalized aliens for an examination or lead to a "Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit." The curriculum is divided into four levels corresponding to the four English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) levels. Each level is comprised of learner objectives, vocabulary, and aural/oral questions. The vocabulary section is divided into two lists, one for general language application, the other for citizenship content application. Seven illustrations are intended as instructional supports. The standard questions used by INS examiners, including answers, are provided as another guideline for course development. A 20-item bibliography is included. (JB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

Curriculum guide

ED312179

English Language and Citizenship Preparation

SO 020 264

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
ROBERT M. TROMBLY
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL ACT OF 1986

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Curriculum Development and Division of Adult and Continuing Education Programs
Albany, New York 12234

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Curriculum guide

English Language and Citizenship Preparation

IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL ACT OF 1986

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Curriculum Development and Division of Adult and Continuing Education Programs
Albany, New York 12234

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Regents of The University

MARTIN C. BARELL, *Chancellor*, B.A., I.A., LL.B.	Muttontown
R. CARLOS CARBALLADA, *Vice Chancellor*, B.S.	Rochester
WILLARD A. GENRICH, LL.B.	Buffalo
EMLYN I. GRIFFITH, A.B., J.D	Rome
JORGE L. BATISTA, B.A., J.D.	Bronx
LAURA BRADLEY CHODOS, B.A., M.A.	Vischer Ferry
LOUISE P. MATTEONI, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Bayside
J. EDWARD MEYER, B.A., LL.B.	Chappaqua
FLOYD S. LINTON, A.B., M.A., M.P.A.	Miller Place
MIMI LEVIN LIEBER, B.A., M.A.	Manhattan
SHIRLEY C. BROWN, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Albany
NORMA GLUCK, B.A., M.S.W.	Manhattan
JAMES W. MCCABE, SR., A.B., M.A.	Johnson City
ADELAIDE L. SANFORD, B.A., M.A., P.D.	Hollis
WALTER COOPER, B.A., Ph.D.	Rochester
GERALD J. LUSTIG, B.A., M.D.	Staten Island

President of The University and Commissioner of Education
THOMAS SOBOL

Executive Deputy Commissioner of Education
THOMAS E. SHELDON

Deputy Commissioner for Higher and Continuing Education
DONALD J. NOLAN

Assistant Commissioner for Continuing Education
JAMES A. KADAMUS

Director, Division of Adult and Continuing Education Programs
GARRETT MURPHY

Chief, Bureau of Adult and Continuing Education Program Development
RUSSELL KRATZ

The State Education Department does not discriminate on the basis of age, color, religion, creed, disability, marital status, veteran status, national origin, race, or sex in the educational programs and activities which it operates. Inquiries concerning this policy of equal opportunity and affirmative action should be referred to the Department's Affirmative Action Officer, Education Building, Albany, NY 12234. Phone (518) 474-1265.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	v
Level I	1
Level II	5
Level III	9
Level IV	15
Functional Interviewing Objectives	26
Illustrations	27
Standard Questions for INS Examination	34
Bibliography of Resources	41

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This curriculum guide was developed through the efforts of the following people: George K. Tregaskis, Associate, Division for Program Development; Jack Hotchkiss, curriculum advisor; Dorothy Houde, curriculum advisor; Gilda Leone, curriculum advisor; Mary Rossetti, curriculum advisor; and Ann M. Mattei, Associate in Continuing Education.

PREFACE

Purpose:

Under the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), during Phase 2, eligible legalized aliens (ELAs) must meet certain requirements in order to adjust from temporary to permanent resident status. One of the requirements is either to demonstrate an understanding of the English language and knowledge of U.S. history and government or to be in satisfactory pursuit of such understanding of English and knowledge of history and government. The two ways of demonstrating the above include passing an INS Interview Examination or the English and Citizenship Examination (provided by the Legalization Assistance Board and Educational Testing Service). One way of being considered in satisfactory pursuit is to complete 40 hours of a minimum 60-hour course of study in English language/citizenship and receive a "Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit." The purpose of this curriculum is to provide agencies with an approved guideline for English language and citizenship education courses which either prepare ELAs for an examination or lead to a "Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit."

Format:

The curriculum is divided into four levels corresponding to the four English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) levels. Each level is comprised of learner objectives, vocabulary and aural/oral questions.

The learner objectives are based on the content in the Federal Citizenship Text series. This series is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, (202-783-3238).

The vocabulary section is divided into two lists: one for general language application, the other for citizenship content application.

The aural/oral questions correspond to the objectives and can be used as assessment questions. These questions should be responded to orally or should be written, whichever is appropriate. For each question there is generally more than one appropriate response.

The illustrations (figures 1-7) are to be used as instructional supports as needed. Illustrations from the Federal Citizenship Text series are also useful as instructional supports.

The functional interviewing objectives are to be incorporated at each level of the curriculum in order to better prepare the resident alien for the adjustment of status interview.

The standard questions used by INS examiners are included as another guideline for course development. These questions are selected and may be modified at the discretion of the INS examiners.

Application:

Integrate each level of this curriculum guide with the corresponding level of an approved ESOL curriculum for courses designed for ELAs who need both extensive English language and citizenship curriculum preparation. *Managing Programs for Adults* contains an approved ESOL curriculum. It is available from the New York State Education Department's Bureau of Adult and Continuing Education Program Development, Albany, New York 12234.

Combine all levels of this guide for courses designed for ELAs who need minimal language preparation and extensive citizenship preparation. This guide can be used as the basis for courses preparing permanent residents for naturalization.

CITIZENSHIP

LEVEL I

objectives

Upon completion of the program, the student will be able to:

1. Give the names of the President and the Vice-President of the U.S. government.
2. Identify the U.S. as a nation made up of 50 states.
3. Recognize the U.S. flag and its components.
4. Identify the residence of the President.
5. Identify three given illustrations: (a) the Statue of Liberty, (b) the White House, and (c) the U.S. Capitol.
6. Identify the dates of selected holidays (e.g., Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day).
7. Demonstrate an understanding of the historical background of selected holidays (e.g., Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day).
8. Identify the United States' capital city and locate it on a map of the United States.
9. Identify his/her own state and locate it on a map of the United States.
10. Identify the capital city of New York State and locate it on a map of the United States.
11. Recognize Election Day as the day on which Americans vote.

vocabulary

General ESOL

color
red
white
blue
to live
to be
country
to help
to come
capital city
November
October
to add

Citizenship Specific

U.S. flag
stars
stripes
President
Vice-President
Washington, D.C.
White House
Statue of Liberty
U.S. Capitol
Christopher Columbus
America
Pilgrims
Spain
Indians
New York State
Albany
vote
Election Day
Columbus Day
Thanksgiving Day
Mayflower

aural/oral questions

1. What color is the U.S. flag?
   - Red, white, and blue.
   - It's red, white, and blue.
2. How many states are there in the United States?
   - Fifty.
   - There are 50 states.
3. What were the last two states added to the United States?
   - Hawaii and Alaska
   - The last two States added were Hawaii and Alaska.
4. How many stars are on the U.S. flag?
   - 50.
   - There are 50.
5. How many stripes are on the U.S. flag?
   - Thirteen.
   - There are 13.
6. Who is the President of the U.S.?
   - (name, first and last).
   - The President is
7. Who is the Vice-President of the U.S.?
   - (name).
   - The Vice-President is
8. Where does the President live?
   - In the White House (or)
   - In Washington, D.C.
9. (While pointing to an illustration of the Statue of Liberty)
   What's this?
   - The Statue of Liberty.
   - That's the Statue of Liberty.
10. (While pointing to an illustration of the U.S. Capitol)
    What's this?
    - The U.S. Capitol.
    - The Capitol building.
11. (While pointing to an illustration of the White House)
    What's this?
    - The White House.
    - That's the White House.

12. When is Columbus Day?
    - It is in October.
    - In October.
13. When is Thanksgiving Day?
    - It is in November.
    - In November.
14. We have Columbus Day because he came to America; what country helped Christopher Columbus come to America?
    - Spain did.
    - Spain helped Christopher Columbus.
15. Someone helped the Pilgrims. The Pilgrims had a Thanksgiving day. Who helped the Pilgrims in America?
    - The Indians.
    - The Indians helped the Pilgrims.
16. What is the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America?
    - The Mayflower brought the Pilgrims to America.
17. What is the capital city of the United States?
    - The capital city is Washington, D.C.
    - Washington, D.C.
18. What State do you live in?
    - I live in New York State.
    - New York
19. What is the capital city of New York State?
    - The capital city is Albany.
    - Albany.
20. When do Americans vote?
    - On Election Day in November.
    - They vote on Election Day in November.

[Note to instructor: Illustrations may be found in the citizenship text of the Federal Textbook Series. Other illustrations may also be used.]

objectives

Upon completion of the program, the student will be able to:

1. Recognize the U.S. flag and explain the significance of its components.
2. Identify alternate names for the U.S. flag.
3. Identify the location and significance of specified landmarks (e.g., Washington Monument, Liberty Bell and the Statue of Liberty).
4. Identify one duty of the President and the Vice-President.
5. Identify the dates of selected holidays (e.g., Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day).
6. Demonstrate an understanding of the historical background of selected holidays (e.g., Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day).
7. Given a recording of the "Star-Spangled Banner", recognize and identify it as the national anthem.
8. Identify the highest official in New York State government.
9. Identify who has the right to vote and the reason for voting.

vocabulary

GENERAL ESOL

to mean (represent)
first
country
to give
people
to have
to remember
the fourth
Thursday
to thank
important
November
song
can
to choose
state(s)
freedom
opportunity
trip
God
government
leaders
to inaugurate

CITIZENSHIP SPECIFIC

New York Harbor
Liberty Island
France
Liberty Bell
Philadelphia, PA
Washington Monument
George Washington
Independence Day
Thanksgiving Day
"Star-Spangled Banner"
governor
Mario Cuomo
citizen(s)
national anthem
Columbus Day
Francis Scott Key

aural/oral questions

1. What do the stars and stripes on the U.S. flag mean?
   - The stars are for the 50 states and the stripes are for the first 13 states.
   - The stripes are for the first 13 states and the stars are for the united 50 states.
2. Where is the Statue of Liberty?
   - In New York Harbor.
   - On Liberty Island.
3. Which country gave the Statue of Liberty to the U.S.?
   - France.
   - France did.
4. What does the Statue of Liberty mean to the people?
   - Freedom (and opportunity).
   - It means freedom.
5. Where is the Liberty Bell today?
   - In Philadelphia (Pennsylvania).
   - It's in Philadelphia (Pennsylvania).
6. What does the Liberty Bell mean?
   - Freedom.
   - It means freedom.
7. Where is the Washington Monument?
   - In Washington, D.C.
   - It's in Washington, D.C.
8. Why do we have the Washington Monument?
   - For President George Washington.
   - For the first President of the U.S.
9. Where is the United States Capitol?
   - It is in Washington, D. C.

10a. Who is the President?
   - He is the head of the Government.
   - Head of the Government.

10b. What does the Vice-President do?
   - The Vice-President helps the President.
   - He helps the President.

11. When is Independence Day?
   - July 4th.
   - It's on July 4th.

12a. Why do we have Columbus Day?
- To remember when he came to America.
- To remember his trip to America.

12b. When is Columbus Day?
- It's October 12.
- Columbus Day is October 12.

[Note to teacher: Please remind the students — October 12 is the traditional day. The observance day varies by Congressional act to elongate a weekend.]

13a. When is Thanksgiving?
- The fourth Thursday in November.
- It's in November.

13b. Why is Thanksgiving important?
- It's a day to thank God.
- To remember our freedom.

14. [Teacher tells the student to listen to a recording of the national anthem.] What song is this?
- The "Star-Spangled Banner."
- It's "the national anthem."

15. Who wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner"?
- Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner."

16. Who is the governor of New York State?
- Mario Cuomo.
- The Governor is Mario Cuomo.

17. Who can vote?
- Citizens can.
- Citizens.

18. How old does a citizen have to be to vote?
- A citizen must be 18 years old to vote.

19. Why do citizens vote?
- To choose government leaders.
- Citizens vote to choose government leaders.

objectives

Upon completion of the program, the student will be able to:

1. Identify the original inhabitants of the Americas.
2. Identify two European countries that colonized the Americas.
3. Identify one reason for the American Revolution.
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the historical significance of the Declaration of Independence.
5. Recognize the United States flag and explain the significance of its components.
6. Identify the United States Constitution, including the Bill of Rights and the other amendments, as our basic plan of government.
7. Give the adjective terms identifying the three branches of the United States government and the state governments, including New York State.
8. Give the names and titles of the chief executive and the second highest official of the United States government.
9. Identify the length of time a President may serve.
10. Describe the role of political parties in the selection of government officials.
11. Identify the first, third and 16th presidents of the United States and their importance.
12. Identify the countries allied to the United States during World War I and World War II.
13. Identify two important leaders of the modern civil rights movement.
14. Give four basic rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution.
15. Describe the steps to becoming a United States citizen.
16. Give the name and title of the highest official of the New York State government.

vocabulary

GENERAL ESOL

to colonize
unfair taxes
rules
trade
shipping
original
field
basic plan
enforce
interpret (explain)
title
reason/purpose(s)
to have the right to
allied
term
to serve
to adopt
benefit
candidate

CITIZENSHIP SPECIFIC

Native Americans
The Netherlands
American Revolution
Declaration of Independence
"taxation without representation"
United States Constitution
Preamble
amendments
Bill of Rights
legislative branch
executive branch
judicial branch
chief executive
highest official
Thomas Jefferson
Abraham Lincoln
Civil War
World War I
World War II
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Roy Wilkins (NAACP)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Whitney Young (Urban League)
James Farmer (Congress of Racial Equality)
Rev. Jesse Jackson
Thurgood Marshall
Shirley Chisholm
freedom of speech
freedom of the press
freedom of assembly
freedom of petition
freedom to bear arms
freedom from improper search
speedy public trial by jury
counsel (lawyer)
witness against one-self
cruel punishment
due process of law

equal protection of the laws
congress (Senate and House
of Representatives)
Republican
Democrat

aural/oral questions

1. Who were the first people in the Americas?
   - The American Indians (Native Americans).
2. What are two important countries that colonized the Americas?
   - *Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands.
3. What was one reason for the American Revolution?
   - Unfair British taxes ("taxation without representation").
   - Unfair British rules for trade and shipping.
4. What is the Declaration of Independence?
   - It is a document written mainly by Thomas Jefferson which formed the basic beliefs of the American government, one of which is that all men are created equal.
5. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
   - It was adopted on July 4, 1776.
6. What are the parts of the United States flag and what do they represent?
   - The United States flag has 13 stripes (7 red stripes, 6 white stripes) for the 13 original states of the United States. There are 50 white stars in a field of blue, one for each of the 50 states of the United States.
7. What is the United States Constitution?
   - It is the basic plan for the United States government written in 1787. It is the supreme law of the land.
8. What is the introduction to the Constitution called?
   - The introduction to the Constitution is called the Preamble.
9. What are changes in the Constitution called?
   - Changes in the Constitution are called amendments. All amendments become part of the Constitution.
10. How many amendments are there to the Constitution?
    - There are 26 amendments.
11. What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called?
    - The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights.
12. The government of the United States and the governments of each of the 50 states have three "branches". What are these branches called and what does each do?
    - The legislative branch - makes the laws
    - The executive branch - enforces the laws
    - The judicial branch - interprets (explains) the laws.
13. What form of government does the United States have?
    - A Constitutional Republic.

14a. Who selects candidates for political office?
- Political parties select candidates for political office.

14b. What are the two main political parties?
- They are the Democratic and Republican parties.

15. What is the name and title of the chief executive of the United States Government?
- George Bush is the President of the United States.

16. What is the name and title of the second highest official?
- Danforth Quayle is the Vice President of the United States.

17. When is a new President inaugurated?
- A new President is inaugurated in January.

18a. How long is a Presidential term?
- The President is elected for a four-year term.

18b. How many terms can a President serve?
- A President can serve for two terms.

19a. Who are the first, third and 16th Presidents of the United States?
- George Washington
- Thomas Jefferson
- Abraham Lincoln

19b. What was their importance?
- George Washington was the first President and is called the Father of our country.
- Thomas Jefferson was President during the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the size of the United States.
- Abraham Lincoln was President during the Civil War. He freed many slaves by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.

20a. With which countries was the United States allied with during World War I?
- Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy.

20b. With which countries was the United States allied with during World War II?
- Great Britain, France, Soviet Union and China.

21. Who have been some of the great leaders of the modern civil rights movement? Name at least two.
- Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference).
- Roy Wilkins (NAACP).
- Whitney Young (Urban League).
- James Farmer (Congress of Racial Equality).
- Rev. Jesse Jackson (public life).
- Thurgood Marshall (Supreme Court).
- Shirley Chisholm (education, Congress).

22. Name four basic rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution for citizens.
    - Freedom of religion.
    - Freedom of speech.
    - Freedom of press.
    - Freedom of assembly.
    - Freedom of petition.
    - Right to bear arms.
    - Freedom from improper search.
    - Right to a speedy, public trial by jury.
    - Right to counsel (lawyer).
    - Right not to be a witness against oneself.
    - Freedom from cruel or unusual punishment.
    - Right to vote.
    - Right to due process of law.
    - Right to equal protection of the laws.

23. What are the steps to becoming a United States citizen?
    - Live in the United States for five years as a permanent resident.
    - Complete the N-400 "Application to File Petition for Naturalization" form.
    - Take a citizenship test.
    - Go to court to take an oath.

24. Name one benefit a United States citizen has.
    - Obtain federal government jobs.
    - Travel with a United States passport.
    - Petition for close relatives to come to the United States to live.

25. What is the name and title of the highest official of the New York State Government?
    - Mario Cuomo - Governor.

*should be included as part of the answer.

objectives

1. Identify two European countries that colonized the Americas, including the country that colonized the area that later became the original United States; identify an area colonized by another country.
2. Describe the significance of the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution.
3. Explain the functions of the three branches of government established by the Constitution.
4. Describe the members of the legislative branch of government including the selection process, number of members and length of term.
5. Give the names and titles of the chief executive, second highest official of the United States Government, and the names of his/her federal legislative representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
6. Describe the process by which the President and Vice President are elected.
7. Identify the succession to the Presidency.
8. Identify the stages of territorial expansion of the United States.
9. Identify two important causes and two important results of the Civil War, with an emphasis on the role of Abraham Lincoln.
10. Give two examples of late 19th century economic expansion in the United States and give the meaning of the later 19th century term, "new immigration".
11. Give one reason for, and one result of, United States involvement in World War I.
12. Give one characteristic of life in the United States during the 1920s (the "Roaring Twenties").
13. Give one characteristic of life in the United States during the 1930s (the "Great Depression").
14. Give two significant facts about the global crisis that developed during the 1930s.
15. Give two reasons for the start of World War II, including a reason for United States involvement two years after the war had begun.
16. Give two results of World War II.
17. Give one reason for the founding of the United Nations Organization.
18. Give one reason for, and one result of, the Korean War.
19. Give one reason for, and one result of, the Vietnam War.
20. Identify two achievements of the modern civil rights movement and two important leaders of the movement.

21. Identify one major scientific or technological change in the United States since World War II.

22. Identify two major problems facing the United States today-one *domestic* and one in *foreign affairs*.

23. Identify five basic rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

24. Identify the basic steps in the law-making processes of the United States and New York State, and name the parts of the legislative branch of each.

25. Give the names and titles of the highest and second highest officials of the New York State government.

26. Identify the category and name of the localities in which he/she lives and/or works (county plus city or town or village; or in the case of New York City, city and borough/county).

27. Give the name and title of the highest official of your local government.

vocabulary

GENERAL ESOL

coast
present-day
later
north, south, east, west
to reach
cause(s)
result(s)
to be added to
limitation
extension
economic competition
to be assassinated
manufacture(ing)
due to
mass production
goods
railroad transportation
corporations
term
to refer to
involvement
public opinion
to favor
on board
to sink (sank)
to be defeated
unfair
international organization
to form
to join
slavery, slaves
abolition
artistic/cultural activity
to invest
unwisely
industry
to lose confidence
to bring out of
world conditions
to create a crisis
to take over (by force)
to invade a country

CITIZENSHIP SPECIFIC

Louisiana Purchase
Florida Acquisition
Oregon Acquisition
Texas Annexation
Mexican Cession
Gadsden Purchase
Alaska Purchase
Puerto Rico Acquisition
Hawaii Annexation
"States Rights"
secession
"big business"
"low-wage" labor
"new immigration"
"old immigration"
the "Allies"
the "Central Powers"
German submarines
peace treaty
League of Nations
"Roaring Twenties"
"Great Depression"
to live "beyond their means"
Franklin Roosevelt
"New Deal"
cruel dictatorships
the "Axis"
"Holocaust"
genocide
"superpowers"
the United Nations Organization
Korean War
Vietnam War
"Guerilla" warfare
Legal segregation
large-scale war
military forces
AIDS
nuclear war
arms control
"trouble spots"

to declare war
to be on the side of
to attack
expansion/to expand
to destroy
brutal
"to get back on one's feet"
rival
to solve a problem
conflict(s)
nation
to prevent
scientific/technological
to be supported by
to divide into
unrest
to withdraw one's forces
achievements
to become active
improvements
interstate/limited access highways
compact disc
computer/space science
suborbital/orbital flights
probes/shuttles
domestic/foreign
prosperity/poverty
urban
crime rate
homelessness
Jews
drug/alcohol abuse
tobacco
prejudice/discrimination
racial, ethnic, religious (religion)
to react
basic steps
to introduce in
to debate
to be passed by a majority
signature
localities
city/town/village
borough/county
housing
occupational/education
minorities/community
succession

"have" and "have not" nations
"third world"
law making process
a bill (proposed law)
New York State Legislature (Senate and Assembly)
Congress committee
"floor" of both houses
veto(s)
to drop (kill) a bill
Electoral College
Speaker of the House
Cabinet
Mayor

aural/oral questions

1. What are two important countries that colonized the Americas?
   - *Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands.
2. What areas did they colonize?
   - *Great Britain: The east coast of the present United States, part of present-day Canada.
   - France: Part of present-day Canada.
   - Spain: Southwestern North America, Central and most of South America.
   - Portugal: Part of South America (later Brazil).
   - The Netherlands: Part of present-day New York State (lost to Great Britain).
3. What was the war for independence?
   - It was the American Revolution against England which lasted eight years.
4. The Revolutionary War had been going on for more than a year when the 13 colonies declared that they were an independent nation. What are the three main ideas of the Declaration of Independence?
   - All people are created equal.

     Everyone has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

     If a government does not protect these rights, people can and should change the government.
5. What are the three branches of government and their functions as established by the Constitution?
   - the executive branch — a) consists of the President and Vice-President who see that the laws are carried out, b) the cabinet, which is appointed by and advises the President, and the departments under the cabinet members, and c) independent agencies.
   - the legislative branch — the Congress (the Senate and the House of Representatives) makes the laws for the country and has the power to declare war. Congress meets in the United States Capitol.
   - the judicial branch — the court system, of which the Supreme Court is the highest, interprets the law and sees that any law passed is constitutional. There are nine Supreme Court Justices who are appointed by the President.
6. Who elects Congress?
   - The people elect Congress.
7. How many senators are there in Congress?
   - There are 100 senators in Congress. There are two senators from each state.

8. For how long is a senator elected?
   - A senator is elected for six years. There is no limit to the number of times a senator can be reelected.

9. How many representatives are there in Congress?
   - There are 435 representatives in Congress.

10. What is the length of a representative's term?
    - The length of a representative's term is two years. There is no limit to the number of times a representative can be reelected.

11a. Who are the chief executive and second highest official of the U S. Government?
    - The President is _____.
    - The Vice-President is _____.

11b. Who are your federal legislative representatives?
    - The senators are _____.
    - The representative is _____.

12. How are the President and Vice-President elected?
    - There is an indirect election of the President and Vice-President.
    - The President and Vice-President are elected by the Electoral College. The voters vote for electors who,in turn, vote for the President and Vice-President.

13. What is the line of succession in the event the President is unable to serve?
    - Vice-President
      Speaker of the House of Representatives
      President of the Senate
      Cabinet in a set order.

14. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
    - The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is William Rehnquist.

15. What were the steps and dates by which the United States reached its present size?
    - The original United States at the end of the Revolutionary War - 1783 (Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, and Maryland).

      Louisiana Purchase - 1803
      Florida Acquisition - 1810-1819
      Oregon Acquisition - 1846
      Texas Annexation - 1845-1848
      Mexican Cession - 1848
      Gadsden Purchase - 1853
      Alaska Purchase - 1867
      Puerto Rico Acquisition - 1898
      Hawaii Annexation - 1898

16. What were two important causes of the Civil War (1861-1865)?
    - The slavery question (limitation, extension, abolition).
    - "States rights", secession.
    - Economic competition between North and South.
    - The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

17. What were two important results of the Civil War?
    - Slavery was ended in the United States.
    - The United States stayed together as one country.
    - Important civil rights amendments were added to the Constitution.
    - Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

18. What were two of the most important examples of economic growth during the late 19th Century?
    - Greatly increased manufacturing due to mass production.
    - Many people moving to cheap or free farm land in the West.
    - Huge growth of railroad transportation for people and goods.
    - Growth of "big business" - corporations, banks, etc.
    - Large supply of "low-wage" labor due to the "new immigration".

19. What is meant by the term "new immigration"?
    - It refers to the large number of immigrants who came to the United States from southern and eastern Europe in the late 19th century (the "old immigration" came earlier from northern, central and western Europe).

20. What is an important reason for the United States' involvement in World War I?
    - Public opinion in the United States mostly favored the "Allies" (Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia) over the "Central Powers" (Germany, Austria-Hungary).
    - German submarines sank some of the United States' ships and some ships with United States citizens on board.

21. What is an important result of World War I?
    - The Central Powers were defeated.
    - An unfair peace treaty ended the fighting.
    - An international organization, the League of Nations, was formed, but the United States did not join it.

22. What was life like in the United States during the "Roaring 20's"? (Name one)
    - Business was very good.
    - Many people lived "beyond their means".
    - There was much artistic and cultural activity.
    - People invested money unwisely.

23. What was life like in the United States during the "Great Depression" (1929-1939)? (Name one)
    - Millions of people lost their jobs, their homes, and their farms.
    - Business and industry were very slow.
    - Many people lost confidence in the future.
    - President Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal" tried to bring the United States out of the Great Depression.

24. What world conditions in the 1930's, created a crisis or a time of great danger? (Name two)
    - Cruel dictatorships in Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union.
    - Stronger countries taking over weaker ones.
    - Fear of attack creating more fear.
    - Bad economic conditions.

25. How did World War II begin?
    - After Germany had taken over several countries or parts of countries, Great Britain and France said that if Germany invaded another country, they would declare war on Germany. In 1939, Germany invaded Poland and Great Britain and France went to war against Germany. Later, Italy went to war on the side of Germany and the Soviet Union went to war on the side of Great Britain.

26. What was the reason for the United States becoming involved in World War II?
    - On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii because Japan thought the United States was trying to stop its expansion in Asia. Therefore, the U.S. declared war on Japan. Germany and Italy, which were allied to Japan declared war on the United States.

27. What were two important results of World War II?
    - Germany, Italy and Japan (the "Axis" countries) were defeated.
    - In the "Holocaust", Hitler, the dictator of Germany, tried to destroy the Jews of Europe and other groups [genocide] in brutal "concentration camps".
    - The countries that won the war helped the countries that lost the war to "get back on their feet".
    - The United States and the Soviet Union became rival "superpowers" after World War II.

28. Why was the United Nations Organization formed?
    - The United Nations Organization was formed to solve problems of conflicts between and among nations, to prevent future wars and to provide certain needed services to nations of the world.

29. What was one reason for the Korean War?
    - After World War II, Korea was divided into North Korea, supported by the Soviet Union and South Korea, supported by the United States. North Korea, helped by the Soviet Union and China, invaded South Korea. The United States and other members of the United Nations became involved in the war on the side of South Korea.

30. What was one result of the Korean War?
    - North Korea did not take over South Korea.
    - A United Nations effort prevented one country from taking over the other by force.

31. What was one reason for the Vietnam War?
    - Vietnam, like Korea, had been divided into North Vietnam, supported by the Soviet Union, and South Vietnam, supported by the United States.
    - "Guerilla" warfare broke out in the 1950s between the two parts of Vietnam, developing into a large-scale war.
    - The United States kept adding more and more military forces to support South Vietnam and the war kept expanding.

32. What was one result of the Vietnam War?
    - There was much unrest in the United States about the war.
    - Finally, the United States withdrew its forces and the two Vietnams were united under North Vietnam's form of government.

33. What have been some of the most important achievements of the modern civil rights movement (1950s to the present)? Name at least two.
    - Legal segregation in schools, restaurants, housing, transportation and public places was ended.
    - Educational and occupational opportunities have been expanded for blacks and other minorities.
    - Voting and other civil rights have been enforced more properly.
    - Minority and community organizations have become much more active than in the past.

34. Who have been some of the great leaders of the modern civil rights movement? Name at least two.
    - Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference).
    - Roy Wilkins (NAACP).
    - Whitney Young (Urban League).
    - James Farmer (Congress of Racial Equality).
    - Rev. Jesse Jackson (public life).
    - Thurgood Marshall (Supreme Court).
    - Shirley Chisholm (education, Congress).

35. What are some of the most important scientific or technological changes that have happened in the United States since World War II? Name at least one.
    - Transportation improvement: Jet aircraft, the interstate highway system [limited access highways].
    - Improvement in communication: Television, video and audio tape recording, compact discs, telephone improvements, e.g., area codes, direct dialing, answering devices, etc.
    - Large scale development of computer science and technology, used in a large number of ways for many purposes.
    - The development of space science: suborbital, orbital flights, moon landings, space probes, space shuttles.
    - Huge improvements in medicine and health services through chemistry, biology, and technology, especially computer technology.

36. What are some of the most important domestic problems facing the United States today? Name at least one.
    - Poverty, in the midst of prosperity, mostly, but not entirely, urban and minority.
    - An increase in individual and family homelessness.
    - Increased drug and alcohol abuse; continued high level of tobacco abuse.
    - Very high crime rate.
    - AIDS and other public health problems.
    - Prejudice and discrimination (racial, ethnic, religious, other)
      [add others as appropriate]

37. What are some of the most important foreign problems facing the United States today? Name at least one.
    - The danger of nuclear war.
    - Arms control agreements, especially with the Soviet Union.
    - Violence in world "trouble spots": The Middle East, Central America, South Africa and others.
    - Continuously changing world conditions and how to react to them.
    - Problems of the "have" nations, such as the United States, and "have not" nations ("third world").
    - Strengthening the United Nations.

38. Name 5 basic rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution.
    - Freedom of religion.
    - Freedom of speech.
    - Freedom of press.
    - Freedom of assembly.
    - Freedom of petition.
    - Right to bear arms.
    - Freedom from improper search.
    - Right to a speedy, public trial by jury.
    - Right to counsel (lawyer).
    - Right not to be a witness against oneself.
    - Freedom from cruel or unusual punishment.
    - Right to vote.
    - Right to due process of law.
    - Right to equal protection of the laws.

39. What are the basic steps in the law-making process in the United States government and in the New York State government?
    1. A bill (proposed law) is introduced in the United States Congress (Senate and House of Representatives) by a Senator and/or a Representative [in the New York State Legislature (Senate and Assembly) by a Senator and/or an Assemblyperson].
    2. The bill is sent to a committee of Congress [the Legislature] for study.
    3. If the bill is satisfactory to the committee, it goes to the "floor" of both houses of Congress [the Legislature] for debate and vote. If it is not satisfactory to the committee, it is dropped ("killed").
    4. If the bill is passed by a majority of both houses, it is sent to the President [the Governor].
    5. If the President [the Governor] approves the bill, he/she signs it and it becomes a law.
    6. If the President [the Governor] disapproves the bill, he/she *vetoes* it and sends it back to Congress [the Legislature] with reasons for the veto.
    7. If two-thirds of the members of Congress [the Legislature] still approve the bill, it becomes a law without the President's [the Governor's] signature. If less than two-thirds of the members of Congress [the Legislature] still approve the bill, it does *not* become a law.

40. What is the name and title of both the highest and second highest elected Officials of New York State?
    - Mario Cuomo - Governor
    - Stanley Lundine - Lieutenant Governor

41. In what localities do you live and/or work?
    - (outside of New York City: to be answered in terms of country for everyone; city, town, or village as appropriate)
    - (In New York City: to be answered in terms of city and borough/county)

42. What is the name and title of the highest official of your local government?
    - (insert local information).

*should be included as part of the answer.

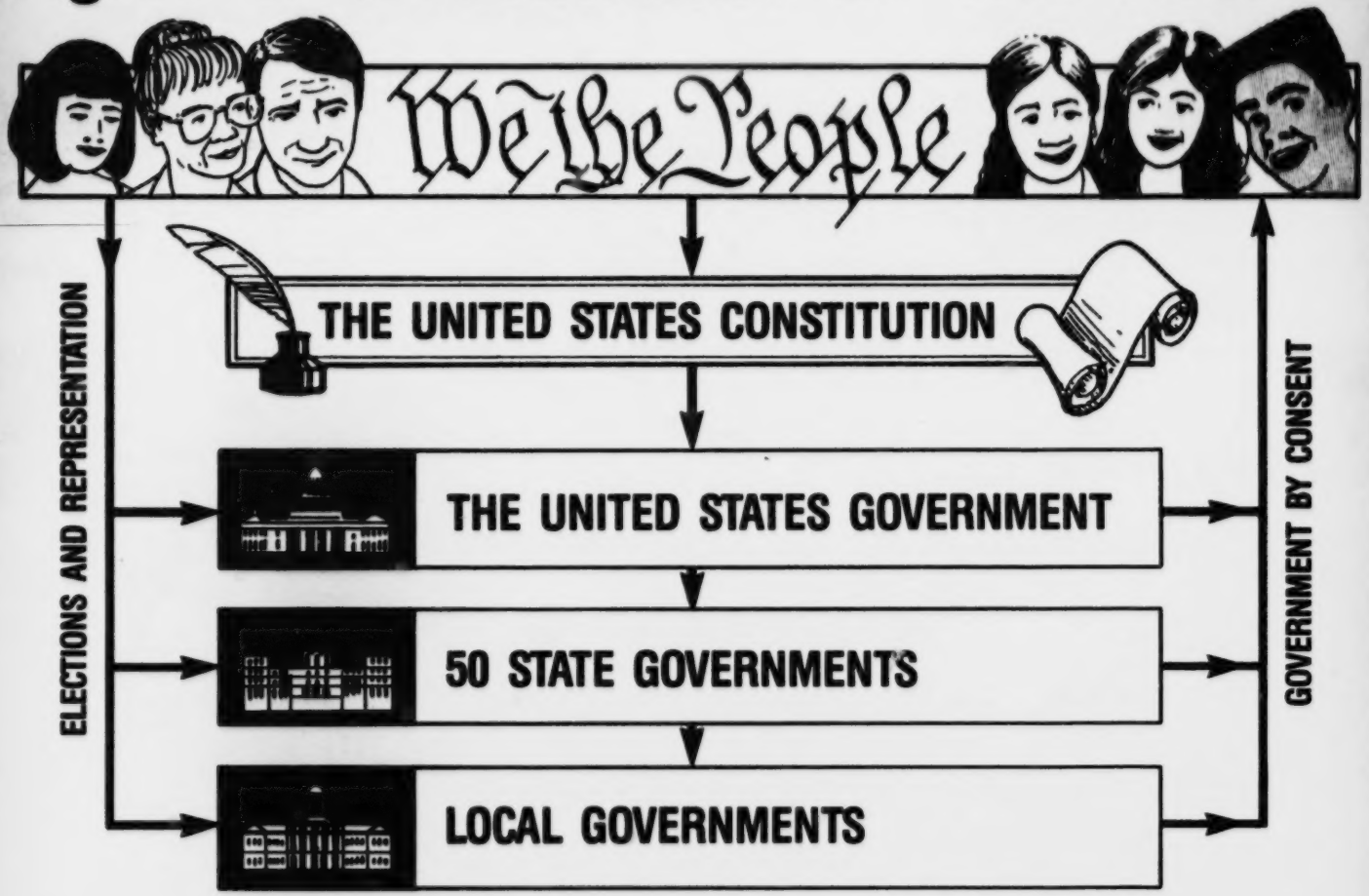
FUNCTIONAL INTERVIEWING

objectives

The student will be able to:

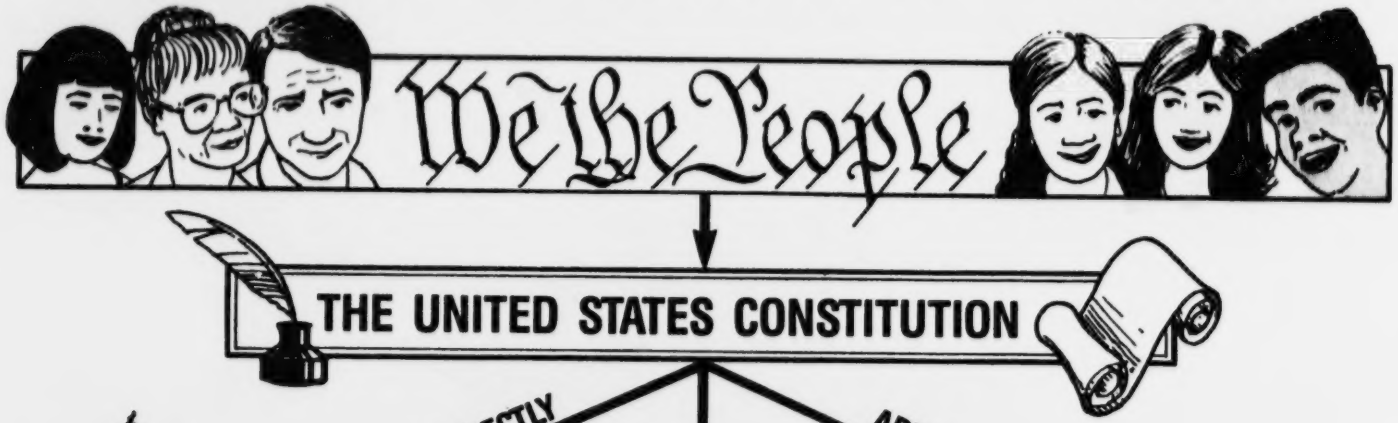
1. State his/her complete name (or any part; first, middle, last (family).
2. Spell his/her complete name.
3. Identify his/her alien status (temporary resident) State his/her alien registration number.
4. State his/her current, complete address (or any part; apartment number, house number, street name, city, town, or village, county or borough, state and zip code)
5. Spell his/her address.
6. State his/her home telephone number and/or work telephone number including area code.
7. Identify place of birth, country of origin and/or nationality.
8. State date of birth (or any part: day, month, year).
9. Identify social security number.

Figure 1. GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE



The power of our national, state and local governments flows **from** the people **to** the governments which, in turn, govern with the consent of most of the people who are being governed.

Figure 2. SEPARATION OF POWERS



THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ELECTED DIRECTLY

APPOINTED

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Congress

Senate	House of Representatives
100 members (2 per state) 6-year term	435 members (by population) 2-year term

They make the laws.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

President, Vice President; elected indirectly; 4-year term

cabinet 13 (appointed) | independent agencies

They carry out the laws.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

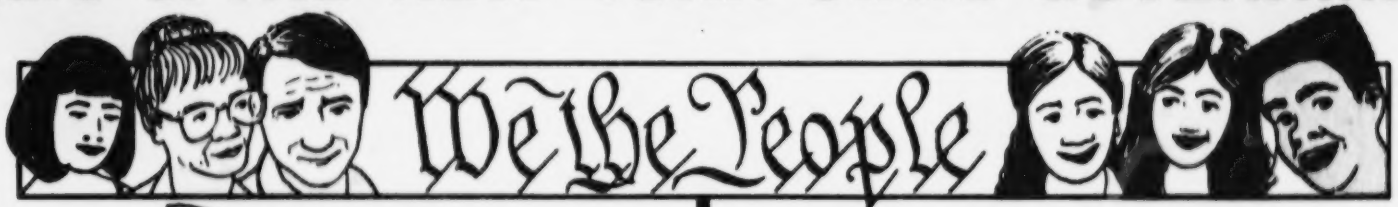
Supreme Court 9 judges; (appointed for life)

other federal courts

They interpret (explain) the State laws.

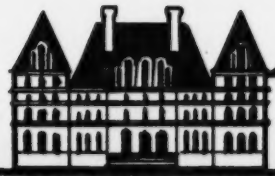
Each branch can keep the other branches from becoming too powerful by the system of checks and balances.

Figure 3. THE NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT



THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION

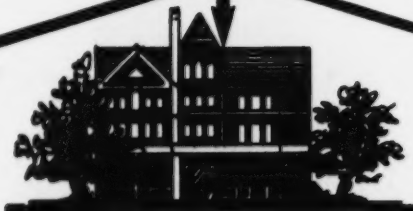


LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

State Legislature

Senate	Assembly
61 members; elected; 2-year term	150 members; elected; 2-year term

They make the State laws.



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor, Lt. Governor elected; 4-year term

20 administrative departments, headed by 3 elected officials and 17 appointed officials

They carry out the State laws.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Court of Appeals
7 judges; appointed; 14-year term

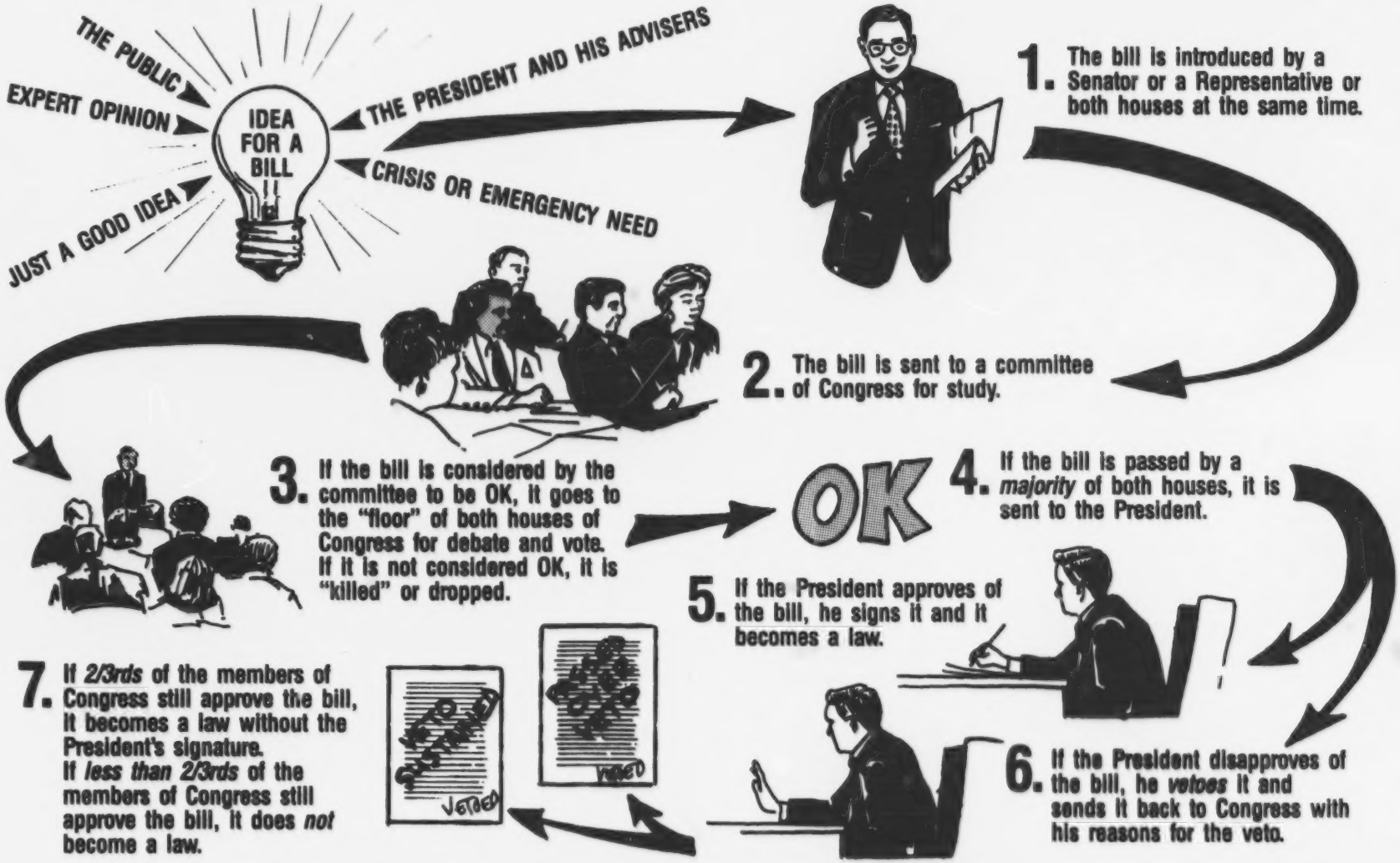
Appellate Division, State Supreme Court

State Supreme Court
local courts

They interpret (explain) the State and local laws.

Each branch can keep the other branches from becoming too powerful by a system of checks and balances similar to that of the national government.

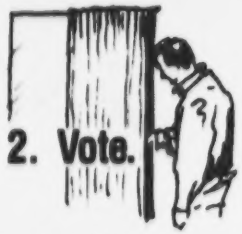
Figure 4. HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW


THE PUBLIC
EXPERT OPINION
JUST A GOOD IDEA
IDEA FOR A BILL
THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS
CRISIS OR EMERGENCY NEED
1. The bill is introduced by a Senator or a Representative or both houses at the same time.
2. The bill is sent to a committee of Congress for study.
3. If the bill is considered by the committee to be OK, it goes to the "floor" of both houses of Congress for debate and vote. If it is not considered OK, it is "killed" or dropped.
OK
4. If the bill is passed by a *majority* of both houses, it is sent to the President.
5. If the President approves of the bill, he signs it and it becomes a law.
6. If the President disapproves of the bill, he *vetoes* it and sends it back to Congress with his reasons for the veto.
7. If *2/3rds* of the members of Congress still approve the bill, it becomes a law without the President's signature. If *less than 2/3rds* of the members of Congress still approve the bill, it does *not* become a law.
VETOED
VETOED

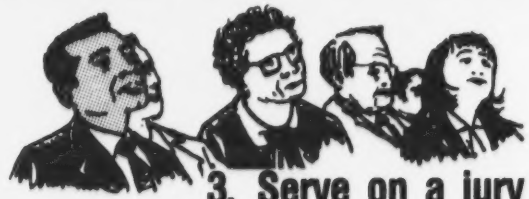
Note: The New York State lawmaking process is almost identical to the national process shown above. For New York State, substitute **Governor** for President; **State Senator** for Senator; **Assemblyperson** for Representative, **State Legislature** for Congress.

Figure 5. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENS

1. Be well-informed



2. Vote.



3. Serve on a jury if called.

4. Serve in armed forces if needed, unless excused because of conscience.

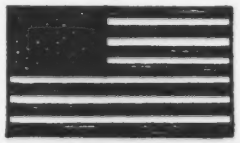
5. Obey all laws of community, state and nation, including payment of taxes.

6. Support community activities that help make the community a better place in which to live.

7. Support quality education in the community, whether you have children in school or not, or whether they attend public or nonpublic schools.

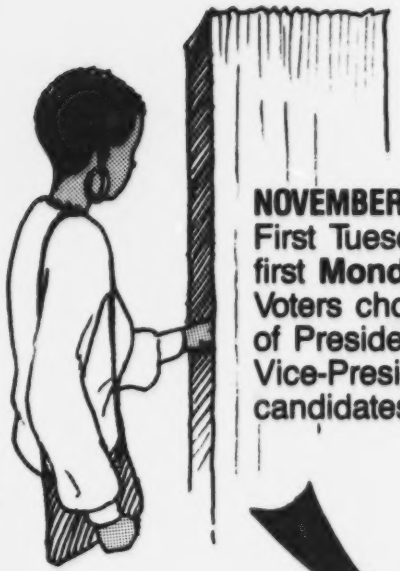
8. Support equal rights and equal opportunities for *all*.

9. Be concerned about the natural and man-made environment.

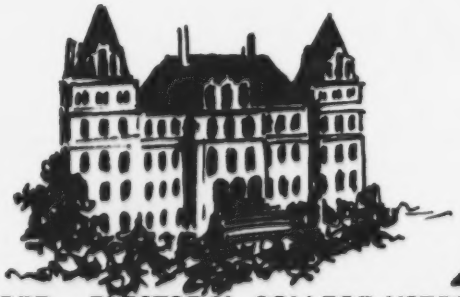


10. Respect the traditions, symbols and ceremonies of the national past and present, reserving the right not to observe any which might be in conflict with individual conscience.

Figure 6. - THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE



NOVEMBER — ELECTION DAY
First Tuesday after
first **Monday**
Voters choose **electors**
of Presidential and
Vice-Presidential
candidates.

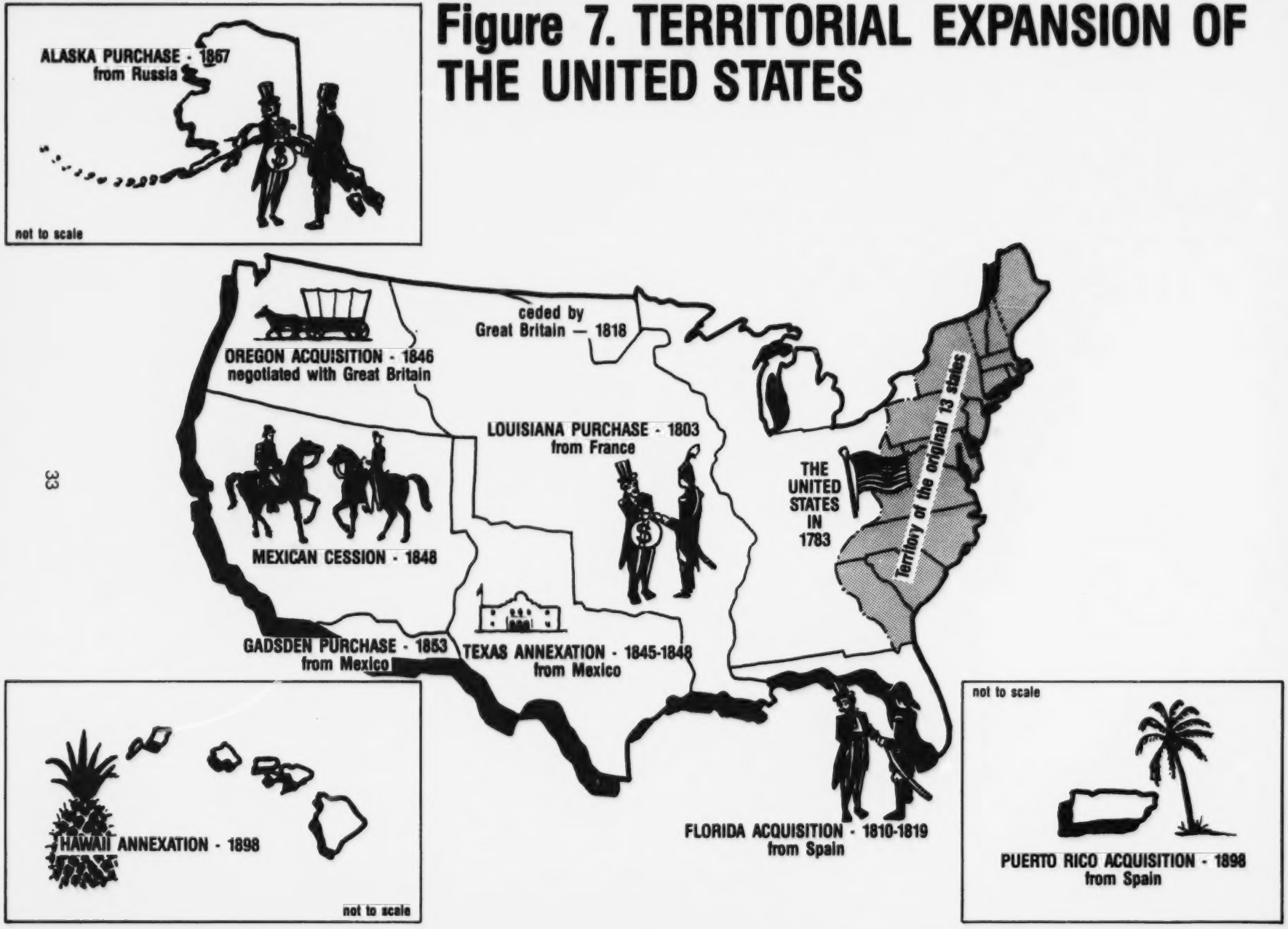


DECEMBER - ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES
First Monday after
second **Wednesday**
Electors of candidates who
receive largest number of
votes in each state meet in
each state capital and vote for
President and Vice-President,
seal results and send them to
Washington.

JANUARY 6 - ELECTORAL VOTES COUNTED
in joint session of both houses
of Congress. Presidential and
Vice-Presidential candidates
receiving majority of electoral
votes are officially declared
elected.

JANUARY 20 - INAUGURATION DAY
The President and Vice-
President are officially sworn-
in, or **Inaugurated**.

Figure 7. TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES



STANDARD QUESTIONS FOR INS EXAMINATION

1. What are the colors of our flag?
2. How many stars are there in our flag?
3. What color are the stars on our flag?
4. What do the stars on the flag mean?
5. How many stripes are there in the flag?
6. What color are the stripes?
7. What do the stripes on the flag mean?
8. How many states are there in the Union?
9. What is the 4th of July?
10. What is the date of Independence Day?
11. Independence from whom?
12. What country did we fight during the Revolutionary War?
13. Who was the first President of the United States?
14. Who is the President of the United States today?
15. Who is the Vice-President of the United States?
16. Who elects the President of the United States?
17. Who becomes President of the United States if the President should die?
18. For how long do we elect the President?
19. What is the Constitution?
20. Can the Constitution be changed?
21. What do we call a change to the Constitution?
22. How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution?
23. How many branches are there in our government?
24. What are the three branches of our government?
25. What is the legislative branch of our government?
26. Who makes the laws in the United States?
27. What is Congress?
28. What are the duties of Congress?
29. Who elects Congress?
30. How many senators are there in Congress?
31. Can you name the two senators from your state?

32. For how long do we elect each senator?
33. How many representatives are there in Congress?
34. For how long do we elect the representative?
35. What is the executive branch of our government?
36. What is the judiciary branch of our government?
37. What are the duties of the Supreme Court?
38. What is the supreme law of the United States?
39. What is the Bill of Rights?
40. What is the capital of your state?
41. Who is the current governor of your state?
42. Who becomes President of the United States if the President and the Vice-President should die?
43. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
44. Can you name the 13 original states?
45. Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death."?
46. Which countries were our enemies during World War II?
47. What are the 49th and 50th states of the Union?
48. How many terms can a President serve?
49. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?
50. Who is the head of your local government?
51. According to the Constitution, a person must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible to become President. Name one of these requirements.
52. Why are there 100 Senators in the Senate?
53. Who selects the Supreme Court justices?
54. How many Supreme Court justices are there?
55. Why did the Pilgrims come to America?
56. What is the head executive of a state government called?
57. What is the head executive of a city government called?
58. What holiday was celebrated for the first time by the American colonists?
59. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?
60. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
61. What is the basic belief of the Declaration of Independence?
62. What is the national anthem of the United States?
63. Who wrote the Star-Spangled Banner?
64. Where does freedom of speech come from?
65. What is the minimum voting age in the United States?

66. Who signs bills into law?
67. What is the highest court in the United States?
68. Who was President during the Civil War?
69. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
70. What special group advises the President?
71. Which President is called the "Father of our country"?
72. What Immigration and Naturalization Service form is used to apply to become a naturalized citizen?
73. Who helped the Pilgrims in America?
74. What is the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America?
75. What were the 13 original states of the U.S. called?
76. Name three rights or freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?
77. Who has the power to declare war?
78. What kind of government does the United States have?
79. Which President freed the slaves?
80. In what year was the Constitution written?
81. What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called?
82. Name one purpose of the United Nations.
83. Where does Congress meet?
84. Whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
85. What is the introduction to the Constitution called?
86. Name one benefit of being a citizen of the United States?
87. What is the most important right granted to U.S. citizens?
88. What is the United States Capitol?
89. What is the White House?
90. Where is the White House located?
91. What is the name of the President's official home?
92. Name one right guaranteed by the first amendment.
93. Who is the Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?
94. Which President was the first Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?
95. In what month do we vote for the President?
96. In what month is the new President inaugurated?
97. How many times may a Senator be reelected?
98. How many times may a Congressman be reelected?
99. What are the two major political parties in the U.S. today?
100. How many states are there in the United States?

ANSWER SHEET

1. Red, White, and Blue
2. 50
3. White
4. One for each state in the Union
5. 13
6. Red and White
7. They represent the original 13 states
8. 50
9. Independence Day
10. July 4th
11. England
12. England
13. George Washington
14. Ronald Reagan
15. George Bush
16. The electoral college
17. Vice-President
18. four years
19. The supreme law of the land
20. Yes
21. Amendments
22. 26.
23. three
24. Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary
25. Congress
26. Congress
27. The Senate and the House of Representatives
28. To make laws
29. The people
30. 100
31. (insert local information)

32. six years
33. 435
34. two years
35. The President, cabinet, and departments under the cabinet members
36. The Supreme Court
37. To interpret laws
38. The Constitution
39. The first 10 amendments of the Constitution
40. (insert local information)
41. (insert local information)
42. Speaker of the House of Representatives
43. William Rehnquist
44. Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, and Maryland
45. Patrick Henry
46. Germany, Italy, and Japan
47. Hawaii and Alaska
48. two
49. A civil rights leader
50. (insert local information)
51. Must be a natural born citizen of the United States
52. Two (2) from each state
53. Appointed by the President
54. Nine (9)
55. For religious freedom
56. Governor
57. Mayor
58. Thanksgiving
59. Thomas Jefferson
60. July 4, 1776
61. That all men are created equal
62. The Star-Spangled Banner
63. Francis Scott Key
64. The Bill of Rights
65. Eighteen (18)

66. The President
67. The Supreme Court
68. Abraham Lincoln
69. Freed many slaves
70. The Cabinet
71. George Washington
72. Form N-400, "Application to File Petition for Naturalization"
73. The American Indians (Native Americans)
74. The Mayflower
75. Colonies
76. 1. The right of freedom of speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly and requesting change of government.
    2. The right to bear arms (the right to have weapons or own a gun though subject to certain regulations).
    3. The government may not quarter or house soldiers in the people's homes during peacetime without the people's consent.
    4. The government may not search or take a person's property without a warrant.
    5. A person may not be tried twice for the same crime and does not have to testify against him/herself.
    6. A person charged with a crime still has some rights, such as the right to a trial and to have a lawyer.
    7. The right to trial by jury in most cases.
    8. Protects people against excessive or unreasonable fines or cruel and unusual punishment.
    9. Any power not given to the federal government by the Constitution is a power of either the state or the people.
    10. Any power not given to the federal government by the Constitution is a power of either the state or the people.
77. The Congress
78. Republican
79. Abraham Lincoln
80. 1787
81. The Bill of Rights
82. For countries to discuss and try to resolve world problems; to provide economic aid to many countries.
83. In the Capitol in Washington, D.C.
84. Everyone (citizens and noncitizens living in the U.S.)
85. The Preamble
86. Obtain federal government jobs, travel with a U.S. passport, petition for close relatives to come to the U.S. to live

87. The right to vote
88. The place where Congress meets
89. The President's official home
90. Washington, D.C. (1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.)
91. The White House
92. Freedom of: Speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly, and, requesting change of the government
93. The President
94. George Washington
95. November
96. January
97. There is no limit
98. There is no limit
99. Democratic and Republican
100. Fifty (50)

Bibliography of Citizenship Resources

Americana: A Basic Reader. McPartland, Pamela. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 7553 Caldwell Avenue, Chicago, IL 60648.

America's Early Years. Rakes, Thomas A. and DeCaprio, Annie. Steck-Vaughn Company, Austin, Texas.

America's Story. Book One, Book Two. Bernstein, Vivian. Steck-Vaughn Company, Austin, Texas.

Bibliography of Legalization and Citizenship Materials. National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Bridge to Permanent Residence English Throughout U.S. History. Collins, Carolyn, Pun-Kay, Dianne & Suty, Rosanne. Hacienda La Puente Unified School District Adult Education, 15540 E. Fairgrove Ave., La Puente, CA 91744.

Democracy in Action. Rakes, Thomas A. and DeCaprio, Annie. Steck-Vaughn Company, Austin, Texas.

Federal Citizenship Text Series:

A Reference Manual for Citizenship Instructors
(m-286)

Citizen Education and Naturalization Information
(m-287)

United States History 1600-1987
(m-288) (m-289)

U.S. Government Structure
(m-290) (m-291)

Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Look at the U.S.. Book One, Book Two, Literacy Level; Teachers Guide Contemporary Books, Chicago, Illinois.

Managing Programs for Adults. The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department Bureau of Curriculum Development and Division of Continuing Education, Albany, New York 12234.

Our United States. Blakley, Caroline and Woldes, Menhere. New Readers Press, Syracuse, New York.

Real Life Citizenship. Dykstra, Gretchen, Fiedler, Jean & Wilson, John. Scholastic Book Services, 50 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036.

Steps to U.S. Citizenship. Flynn, Eleanor G. Steck-Vaughn Company, Austin, Texas.

The Constitution Made Easier. Plummer, Simmie G. New Readers Press, P.O. Box 427, Syracuse, NY 13210.

Voices of Freedom. Book One, Book Two. Bliss, Bill. Prentice Hall, Inc. Cambridge Adult Education, 4700 S. 5400 W, Salt Lake City, UT 04118 (not available until 1989).

Your Government. Silveira, Ted. David S. Lake Publishers, Belmont, California 94002.

Your Rights and the Law. Silveira, Ted. Fearon Education, A Division of David S. Lake Publishers, 19 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA 94002.